

In today's Jordan Times...

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Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

جوردان تايمز يومية سياسية مستقلة عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية "الراي"

Today's Weather

It will be fair, with some low clouds and northerly moderate winds. In Aqaba, winds will be northerly moderate and seas calm.

Table with 3 columns: Location, Overnight Low, Daytime High. Locations include Amman, Aqaba, Desert, Jordan Valley.

Yesterday's high temperatures. Amman 27, Aqaba 34. Sunset tonight: 6:45 p.m. Sunrise tomorrow: 4:58 a.m.

June 6, Number 1705

AMMAN, SATURDAY JULY 11, 1981 - RAMADAN 10, 1401

Price: Jordan 100 fils; Syria 1 pound; Lebanon 1 pound; Saudi Arabia 1.50 riyals; UAE 1.50 dirhams; Great Britain 25 pence

Cholera cases total 108

AMMAN, July 10 (Petra) - The total number of cholera cases in Jordan have reached 108, according to the Health Ministry. It said that a total of 94 suspected cases reached hospitals today but only 21 patients were found to be carrying the disease.

Britain to keep up pressure until Moscow says 'yes' to EC proposal on Afghanistan

LONDON, July 10 (R) - Undeterred by a chilly blast from Moscow, Britain says it will keep up steady pressure for negotiations aimed at getting Soviet troops out of Afghanistan.



U.S. special Middle East envoy Philip Habib conferring with Lebanese President Elias Sarkis in Beirut (A.P. wirephoto)

Israeli fighter jets resume raids as Beirut hears Habib talk peace

BEIRUT, July 10 (Agencies) - Israeli jets resumed raids on Palestinian strongholds in southern Lebanon today after a five-week calm and hospital sources reported at least three people killed.

batteries and several vehicles carrying Soviet-made Katyusha rockets. Palestinian and Lebanese leftist anti-aircraft guns opened fire as the jets headed home over Sidon but the spokesman said the planes returned safely to base.

Begin declared official winner; Ariel Sharon tipped for defence

TEHRAN, July 10 (R) - The semi-official Syrian newspaper Al-Thawra said today that any solution to the Lebanese crisis that did not satisfy Syria would fail.

Any Lebanese peace plan should have Damascus approval first, paper says

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U.S. Congress notified of arms sales to Mideast

WASHINGTON, July 10 (R) - The Defence Department has notified Congress it was ready to sell Jordan, Saudi Arabia and Tunisia more than one-quarter billion dollars worth of arms.

State Department aide assails Qadhafi, pledges to support fight against Libya

WASHINGTON, July 10 (R) - A state Dept official has said Libya may have designs on some of its African neighbours and pledged United States would stand by them in their fight against Col. Muammar Qadhafi.

Ankara releases Cumhuriyet chief

ISTANBUL, July 10 (A.P.) - Military investigators released Hikmet Cetinkaya, the regional editor of Turkey's leading left-wing daily Cumhuriyet, after 17 days of questioning in Izmir, a newspaper official reported today.

Tokyo to request Moscow to cancel missile firings

TOKYO, July 10 (R) - Japan may ask the Soviet Union to cancel missile-firing tests into the Northern Pacific due to start tomorrow, according to foreign ministry sources.

We have lost our faith in U.S., King declares

AMMAN, July 10 (Petra) - His Majesty King Hussein has declared that Jordan has lost confidence in United States policy since Israel's attack on the Iraqi nuclear reactor.



The Camp David agreements have become simply a cover for every conceivable demographic and geographic change in the occupied territories. His Majesty said.

In an interview with the New York Times published yesterday, His Majesty said he did not believe the United States could play a significant role in solving the Middle East issue because of its bias towards Israel.

Brezhnev says he's ready for arms talks; Sweden accuses Reagan of lagging behind

BRUSSELS, July 10 (R) - Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev has said the Soviet Union is ready to hold talks with the United States at any level to improve relations between the two countries, according to a letter published here today.

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NATIONAL

Bulldozers enlisted in war on cholera

AMMAN, July 10 (Petra) — In its drive to stop the spread of cholera, Amman Municipality yesterday demolished the old marketplace in Al Hussein refugee camp. The municipality's bulldozers and other earth moving and sanitation equipment also removed rubbish and waste matter in Wadi Al Had-dadeh, Al Nuzha and other poor districts of the capital.

The United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees (UNRWA) and the Ministry of Occupied Territories Affairs also today continued their tours of refugee camps around the country and supervised cleanliness campaigns there.

In Amman and other governorates, emergency teams were reported carrying out similar cleanliness campaigns in the fight against the epidemic.

At Baqa'a refugee camp the marketplace was closed today to allow teams to spray insecticides and clean up the area. Members of the public safety committee at Baqa'a completed destruction of crops grown in waste water, and cleaned canals in the Baqa'a region.

In Zarqa, public safety committee members toured a number of food shops and restaurants, and ordered closure of some stores selling refreshments and sweets for violating sanitary regulations.

In Irbid, the marketplace and 10 other stores were closed for their unsanitary conditions as visited by health inspectors and cleanliness campaigns in Irbid Governorate continued full force.

In the Jordan Valley regions, it was announced that villages there will be receiving increased quantities of drinking water by truck, to discourage people from using water running through canals.

Desert road smashup hurts two drivers

By Radwan Abu Faraj
Special to the Jordan Times
AMMAN, July 10 — Two drivers were injured in a head-on collision between their trucks on the desert road yesterday.

Eyewitnesses said that the driver of a northbound Kuwaiti truck dozed off and ran directly into a Lebanese truck heading for Aqaba.

The two drivers were transported to a hospital, where the Kuwaiti driver was reported in a dangerous condition, one of the eyewitnesses said. The Kuwaiti truck was totally destroyed in the accident, which obstructed traffic for several hours.

Friday prayers held at air base



AMMAN, July 10 (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein took part in Friday prayers today at the Muwaffaq Salti air base, along with army officers and troops stationed at the base. Also attending were His Highness Prince Faisal, the king's son;

Prime Minister Mudar Badran; Chief of the Royal Court Ahmad Al Lawzi; Court Minister Amer Khammash; Chief Chamberlain Ra'd Ibn Zaid, the king's military secretary; the army chief of staff and the commander of the Jordanian air force.

Amman U.S. embassy officer to get Yemen ambassadorship

WASHINGTON, July 10 (Special) — Mr. David Zweifel, deputy chief of mission and acting ambassador at the U.S. embassy in Amman, is to be nominated to the post of ambassador to the Yemen Arab Republic (North Yemen), it has been announced here.

A Foreign Service communique saying that President Reagan intended to make the appointment added that Mr. Zweifel would succeed Mr. George W. Lane, who is being assigned to the United States as diplomat-in-residence at Portland State University.

Mr. Zweifel entered the Foreign Service in 1962 as a political officer to Rio de Janeiro. In 1965-67 he was personnel officer in the State Department in Washington. He attended Arabic language training in Beirut in 1967-68.

He was consul in Amman (1969-70), political officer in Mexico City (1971-74) and deputy chief of mission in Muscat (1974-76). He attended the National War College in 1976-77. Mr. Zweifel was deputy director for Egyptian affairs in the State Department in 1977-79, and since 1979 he has been deputy chief of mission in Amman.

Mr. Zweifel graduated from Oregon State University with a bachelor of science degree in 1957. He served in the U.S. navy as a lieutenant, serving as Naval

Reserve Officers' Training Corps instructor at Princeton University in 1960-62.

His foreign languages are Portuguese, Arabic, Spanish and French.

Jordan gets \$197 m of Arab aid

AMMAN, July 10 (J.T.) — The Jordanian government recently received \$197 million from Saudi Arabia, Iraq and Qatar as part of their financial commitment to Jordan, in accordance with Arab summit resolutions.

According to the resolutions, Jordan annually receives \$1,250 million in financial assistance.

Fast-talking car thief nabbed

AMMAN, July 10 (J.T.) — Police in Amman yesterday arrested a man who stole a car parked near its owner's home and attempted to extort money from the owner.

The owner, a woman, had reported to police that her car had been stolen, and also placed a notice in the local press to try to retrieve it. The thief, taking advantage of the advertisement which mentioned the car owner's home telephone number, and pretending to be a government official trying to help, told the woman by telephone that he would find and return the lost car as soon as possible.

After repeated calls he finally asked the woman to meet him alone at an appointed place and date where he claimed he would deliver the car. Police were finally able to apprehend the fraud after tapping the woman's telephone line.

NATIONAL NEWS BRIEF

Jordan to double Arab fund share

AMMAN, July 10 (Petra) — Jordan will increase its share in capital of the Arab Fund for Social and Economic Development from 8,650 million Kuwaiti dinars to KD 17.3 million, according to a cabinet decision announced yesterday. The fund's capital recently been raised from KD 400 million to KD 800 million.

Ecology seminar set for Aqaba

AMMAN, July 10 (Petra) — A seminar on means of protecting marine life against the hazards of pollution in Arab waters will begin in Aqaba on Dec. 10. Participants in the three-day seminar will discuss the most effective means of protecting marine life, Arab countries' efforts in dealing with pollution, and the prospects of working out a unified Arab strategy to deal with marine pollution and related issues. Taking part in the seminar which will be organized by the sea carriers' federation and regional U.N. officials and experts on marine ecology are representatives of Arab maritime organization.

Phones planned for Irbid area

AMMAN, July 10 (Petra) — The Telecommunications Corporation (TCC) says it has laid plans for direct telephones between Irbid and 120 neighbouring villages. TCC sources work on the project will start this year.

AOAS chief off to Canberra

AMMAN, July 10 (Petra) — The director general of Amman-based Arab Organisation of Administrative Sciences (AOAS), Dr. Abdullah Al Zurbi, left for Canberra, Australia today to take part in a round-table international meeting on administration which will be held in cooperation with the Italian government from July 12-18. The participants will be subjects connected with public administration, staff training, the development of managerial methods, he said in a departure statement. Dr. Zurbi will later visit Tanzania to attend U.N.-organised meeting on higher administration in development nations which will be held from July 20-24. He will then return to Khartoum to discuss with Sudanese officials cooperation between Sudan and the AOAS in administrative development.

JD 15,000 for irrigation

NORTHERN JORDAN VALLEY, July 10 (Petra) — totalling JD 15,000 were given last month to farmers in the Jordan Valley by the Agricultural Credit Corporation (ACC). Farmers benefited from the loans, which will be used to irrigate projects, an ACC spokesman said. He said that farmers who applied for loans to finance the construction of great will also be granted loans shortly.

Ajloun students' exhibition opens

AJLOUN, July 10 (Petra) — An exhibition of painting needlework by students attending a summer course opened yesterday at the Ajloun girls' preparatory school. The exhibition which was opened by the director of education in Ajloun will remain open to the public for one week.

Supply Ministry catches 19 more

AMMAN, July 10 (Petra) — Nineteen Jordanian merchants have been fined JD 50 each for violating Ministry of Supply regulations. The violators included one baker and one grocer. The sentences were endorsed by the military government.

WHAT'S GOING ON

Exhibitions

- Painting exhibition entitled "Orientalists and Contemporary Art", at the Jordan National Gallery in Jabal Luwbeidh.
- An exhibition of photographs to promote friendship among peoples, at the Soviet Cultural Centre, near Third Circle in Jabal Amman.
- A students' art and handicrafts exhibition at Ajloun High School for girls in Ajloun.

Seminar

- Jordanian Medical Association, Karak branch, will hold a medical seminar about cholera and preventive measures. The discussion will take place at 1 p.m., at the Hazza'a lecture hall in Karak. It is open to the public.

Committee prepares for P.R. seminar



AMMAN, July 10 (Petra) — A committee charged with preparing for a seminar on advertising and public relations held a meeting at the Yarmouk University liaison office in Amman yesterday under the chairmanship of Under-Secretary of the Ministry of Information Peter Salah. It was decided at the meeting that the proposed five-day seminar will be held in the first week of September, a committee spokesman said. Discussion at the seminar will centre on subjects related to the advancement of public relations and advertising. These will be covered in several working papers to be submitted to the seminar. According to Dr. Mazoo Amrouti, the committee's rapporteur, the seminar — the first of its kind to be held in Jordan — will be organised by Yarmouk University in cooperation with the Jordan centre for information and the Royal Scientific Society.

JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE

JORDAN TELEVISION CHANNEL 3 2:00 Koran 2:25 Arabic series 2:50 Children's series 3:45 Arabic series 4:05 The Five Adventurers 4:25 Arabic series 4:50 Arabic series 6:00 Religious programme 7:10 Programme preview 7:25 Local Programme 8:00 News in Arabic 8:30 Arabic series 9:30 Arabic series 10:10 A programme about Iraq 11:10 News in Arabic 11:20 Arabic film CHANNEL 6 6:00 French Programme 7:00 News in French 7:30 News in Hebrew 8:30 Comedy 9:00 A Shakespearean play 10:00 News in English 10:15 Cont. of the play RADIO JORDAN 855 KHz, AM & 99 MHz, FM 7:00 Sign on 7:01 Morning Show 7:30 News Bulletin 7:40 Morning Show 10:00 News Summary 10:30 Eternal Jerusalem 11:00 Sign off 12:00 News Headlines 12:03 Pop Session 13:00 News Summary 13:03 Radiotheque 14:00 News Bulletin 14:10 Instrumentals 14:30 Over a Cup of Tea 15:00 News Summary 16:00 Concert Hour 16:03 Instrumentals 16:30 Old Favorites 17:00 Melody Time 17:30 In Concert 18:00 News Summary 18:30 Play of the Week 19:00 News 19:30 Top Twenty 20:30 Morecombe and Wise Show 21:00 Classical Music 22:00 close down	BBC WORLD SERVICE 639, 720, 1143 KHz GMT 04:00 Newdesk 04:30 Keynotes 04:45 Financial News 04:55 Reflections 05:00 World News; British Press Review 05:15 About Britain 05:30 New Ideas 05:40 Book Choice 05:45 The World Today 06:00 Newdesk 06:30 The Madrigal 07:00 World News; News about Britain 07:15 From the Weeklies 07:30 Theme and Variations 07:45 Network U.K. 08:00 World News; Reflections 08:15 Portraits of our Time 08:30 Terry Wogan's Album 08:30 World News; British Press Review 09:15 The World Today 09:30 Financial News 09:40 Look Ahead 09:45 Science in Action 10:15 About Britain 10:30 Alistair Cooke's American Collection 11:00 World News; News about Britain 11:15 New Ideas 11:25 The Week in Wales 11:30 Meridian 12:00 Radio Newstreet 12:15 Anything Goes 12:45 Sports Round-up 13:00 World News; Commentary 13:15 Network U.K. 13:30 Time Off 14:00 Saturday Special 15:00 Radio Newstreet 15:15 Saturday Special 16:00 World News; Commentary 16:15 Saturday Special 17:00 News Summary; Saturday Special 17:45 Sports Round-Up 18:00 World News; News about Britain 18:15 Radio Newstreet 18:30 Collier's Friday Night 19:30 Ray Moore's 20:00 World News; Commentary 20:15 Good's Books 20:30 The Madrigal 21:00 Short Story 21:15 Open Gallery 21:30 People and Politics 22:00 World News; From our own Correspondent 22:30 New Ideas 22:40 Reflections 22:45 Sports Round-up 23:00 World News; Commentary 23:15 Letterbox 23:30 Meridian VOICE OF AMERICA GMT 03:30 The Breakfast Show: news on the hour and 28 min. after each hour 17:00 Weekend 18:00 Special English; news/words and their stories, feature, short stories 18:30 New York, New York 19:00 News and This Week 19:30 Press Conference USA 20:00 Special English; news/words and their stories 20:15 Music USA (Jazz) 21:00 Weekend	AMMAN AIRPORT ARRIVALS: 7:40 Cairo (EA) 8:55 Aqaba 9:30 Jeddah 9:40 Kuwait 9:45 Karachi, Dubai 9:50 Doha, Bahrain 9:55 Beirut 10:00 Dhahran 11:05 Riyadh (SV) 11:40 Abu Dhabi (SR) 15:35 Kuwait (KAC) 16:30 Cairo 17:15 Chicago, N. York 17:25 Vienna (SK) 17:25 Copenhagen, Athens (SA) 17:25 London (BA) 17:40 Copenhagen, Athens 17:55 Cairo 18:00 London 18:45 Paris, Beirut (AF) 19:05 Amsterdam, Athens (KLM) 19:10 Cairo (EA) 19:50 Frankfurt 20:00 Beirut (MEA) 23:40 Cairo (EA) 24:00 Baghdad 24:55 London (BA) 01:00 Cairo DEPARTURES: 5:15 Damascus, Frankfurt (LH) 6:30 Beirut 7:00 Paris (AF) 7:45 Frankfurt 10:00 Madrid 11:20 Tripoli, Tunis 11:30 Cairo 11:45 Geneva, Brussels 12:00 London 12:05 Riyadh (SV) 12:30 Paris 12:40 Athens, Zurich (SR) 12:40 Cairo (EA) 13:00 Cairo (EA) 16:30 Kuwait (KAC) 19:00 Kuwait 19:30 Jeddah 19:45 Baghdad 20:00 Cairo 20:15 Abu Dhabi, Dubai 20:30 Cairo (EA) 01:00 Cairo 02:30 Rawalpindi (BA)	Wajeh Barakat 387830/6693 Taiseer Al Sa'idi 77636 Zarga: Tarique Hajjawi 85448/86234 Omar Qasrawi 3515/73321 PHARMACIES: Amman: Al Salam 36730 Kirfan 44198 Al Hikmah 36571 Samer 66194 Zarga: Al Andalus (-) Irbid: Khazar (-) TAXIS: Taxina 44660 Al Neil 44433 Tariq 23024 Shmeisani 65294 Asem 66503 CULTURAL CENTRES American Centre 41520 British Council 36147-8 French Cultural Centre 37009 Goethe Institute 41993 Soviet Cultural Centre 44203 Turkish Cultural Centre 24049 Haya Arts Centre 65195 Hussein Youth City 67181 Y.W.C.A. 41793 Y.W.M.A. 64253 Amman Municipal Library 36111 University of Jordan Library 84355/84366 SERVICE CLUBS Lions Philadelpia Club. Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday at the Grand Palace Hotel, 1.30 p.m. Fair 2:57 Sunrise 4:37 Dhur 11:41 'Ar 3:22 Maghreb 6:45 Isha 8:24	Lions Amman Club. Meetings every first and third Wednesday at the Intercontinental Hotel, 1.30 p.m. Rotary Club. Meetings every Thursday at the Intercontinental Hotel, 2.00 p.m. Philadelphia Rotary Club. Meetings every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1.30 p.m. MUSEUMS Folklore Museum: Jewelry and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 23316 Popular Life of Jordan Museum: 100 to 150 year old items such as costumes, weapons, musical instruments, etc. Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m. closed Tuesdays. Tel. 37169 Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabal Al Qal'a (Citadel Hill). Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10.00 a.m. - 4.00 p.m.). Closed on Tuesdays. Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculpture by contemporary Islamic artists from most of the Muslim countries and a collection of paintings by 19th Century orientalists artists. Muntazah, Jabal Luwbeidh. Opening hours: 10.00 a.m. - 1.30 p.m. and 3.30 p.m. - 6.00 p.m. Close n Tuesdays. Tel. 30128 PRAYER TIMES Saudi riyal 98.1/98.3 Lebanese pound 76.8/77.8 Syrian pound 54.9/56.5 Iraqi dinar 72.6/732.1 Kuwaiti dinar 1182.1/1184.7 Egyptian pound 397.3/402.1 Qatari riyal 91.7/92.1	USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS Ambulance (government) 75111 Civil Defence rescue 61111 Jordan Electric Power Co. (emergency) 36381-3 Municipal water service (emergency) 37111-3 Police headquarters 39141 Najdeh roving patrol rescue police. (English spoken) 24 hours a day for emergency 21111, 37777 Airport information (ALIA) 92205/92206 Jordan Television 75111 Radio Jordan 74111 Firstaid, fire, police Fire headquarters Cablegram or telegram Telephones: Information Jordan and Middle East trunk calls Overseas radio and satellite calls Telephone maintenance and repair service	MARKET PRICES Tomatoes 80 50 Eggplant 170 120 Potatoes (imported) 140 100 Marrow (small) 180 120 Marrow (large) 100 70 Cucumber (small) 180 120 Cucumber (large) 100 60 Fagqous 140 100 Peas 420 350 Okra (Green) 400 370 Okra (Red) 260 180 Muloukhiyah 80 50 Hot Green Pepper 910 350 Cabbage 110 80 Onions (dry) 100 70 Garlic 440 400 Carrots 130 100 Potatoes (local) 140 Grape leaves 300 Bananas 260 Apples (African, Japanese) 410 Apples (American, Chilean, Red) 460 Apples (American, Chilean, Green) 430 Apples (Double Red) 250 Apples (Starkest) 200 Melons 200 Water Melons 80 Plums (Red) 180 Plums (Yellow) 200 Apricots 350 Cherries 380 Lemons 160 Oranges (Valencia, Waxed) 180 Oranges (Waxed) 130 Grapefruit 160 LOCAL EXCHANGE RATES UAE dirham 91/91.4 Omani riyal 965/970.2 U.S. dollar 337/339 U.K. sterling 634.1/637.9 W. German mark 136.3/137 Swiss franc 159.7/160.7 Italian lire (for every 100) 274 French franc 123.8 Dutch guilder 123.8 Swedish crown 95 Belgian franc 95 Japanese yen (for every 100) 158
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مكتبة الامم المتحدة

Refreshing oasis of art education

MEG ABU HAMDAN visits the Centre for Music and Fine Arts, whose fine arts section gives its students--free

of charge--a solid grounding for further education in fine arts, in Jordan or abroad.

AN — The ground floor of the Centre for Music and Fine Arts is a refreshing sight. The six airy rooms are filled with paintings, sketches, racks of brushes, tubes, and jars. The floor is covered with stools and easels, and the walls are lined with past achievements. The smell of a real art studio is here, and the place is certainly one of the best things Jordan has to offer. The Centre, which was established in the late 1960s, is a refreshing oasis of art education. The Centre, which was established in the late 1960s, is a refreshing oasis of art education. The Centre, which was established in the late 1960s, is a refreshing oasis of art education.

thing to build upon, something of their own to draw upon so that they would not be completely stymied by the new environment they would find themselves in later. This attempt at reducing "culture shock" worked, as the students who had attended the Centre were returning after two or three years, as opposed to the four or five it took students who had not attended the centre. The course at the centre had cut down on the one to two years needed for adaptation. The centre, particularly in its heyday in the early 1970s produced many good young Jordanian artists — among them Omar Hamdan (now teaching painting at the centre himself, after further studies in Italy) and Nabli Shahade. The fine arts section of the centre is still run on much the same lines as when it was first started. Anyone, of any age, who is interested in art can apply to study there (enrolment for next year starts in August), and the present year-long course is free of charge. Last year saw the enrolment of more than 60 students between

the ages of 10 and 40 — a number which speaks for the increasing awareness of and interest in art in Jordan, and the need for the centre. Painting, sculpture and ceramics are taught in the afternoons, from 3 p.m. to 6 p.m., by established Jordanian artists. Teaching painting along with Mr. Hamdan is Tawfiq Al Sayed, who is also the head of the artistic division of Al Akhbar newspaper and the general artistic advisor to the department of Culture and Arts.

Unlike Mr. Hamdan, Mr. Sayed did not graduate from the centre, but studied initially under Mr. Durra, who then sent him on a scholarship to Spain. These experiences have made him a capable teacher, and in his own way Mr. Sayed has brought some changes to teaching methods in his brief six months at the centre. First he eliminated the anatomy and perspective drawing classes, which he felt were too complicated and difficult for the

beginners, and instead made them draw lightning-quick in charcoal and pen-and-ink all they saw around them — each other and the models Mr. Sayed (often at his own expense) brought in. Each day Mr. Sayed expected his students to produce 10-15 drawings. This intense method encourages a surety and fluidity of line, a practised eye and hand; and some swift, spontaneous, often very good figure drawings were the result.

Next the students were introduced to water-colours and Chinainks (after a disastrous week in oils) to learn the colours, their chemistry and techniques of use. Apart from lessons in the studio which often included discussions, lectures on the history of art and critical analysis, Mr. Sayed used to take the students out into the country to study nature. Mr. Sayed does not encourage the students to exhibit their work (except in the annual school ex-

hibitions), or to paint in oils, at least not in their first year. But he hopes his students will come again, as he feels that after a year they are ready to start in oils, and that "they will produce a few surprises." Out of every class Mr. Sayed hopes to find 10 serious students whom he will always encourage, even though a kind of natural selection occurs as the less talented lose interest and drop out. Mr. Sayed sometimes helps this process along by actually advising some people not to continue. "Maybe in 100 students there will be one artist," he said, "and as a teacher you may help him." Sculpture is taught by Abdul Rahman Masri, who teaches the students to model mostly busts and figures in clay, which if successful are reproduced by means of gypsum casts. Muhammad Sayed teaches ceramics only once weekly. As the wheel is now broken, the students mould the clay or make coil pots. There is a large modern kiln. The main criticism about the centre, as voiced by Mr. Tawfiq Sayed, is the double-edged effect

of the courses' being free. It means the courses are open to everyone regardless of economic status, which is obviously a great opportunity and encouragement; but at the same time some students appreciate the courses less because they are free. This lack of incentive is compounded by the fact that there is no diploma, no certificate to be gained and worked for at the end of the course — no proof of achievement, attendance or ability that can be utilised in any way later. Mr. Sayed is at present making a study of these attitudes which he will present to the ministry on completion. Certainly everyone speaks with cherished memories of the days in the early 1970s when there was a four-year course and a diploma, when the department was flourishing and producing the artists we know today. In the meantime the fine arts section of the Centre for Music and Fine Arts can be seen to provide a much-needed facility, with capable teachers who can adapt the system, given the go-ahead to meet all students' needs.

Jordan's rural women: role and responsibilities

OR'S NOTE: This is the second part of an excerpt from a dissertation by Mr. Hassan J. Hamad, entitled *The Problems and Aspects of Women in Rural Development in Jordan*.

Women in Jordanian rural areas

WOMEN are concerned with a survey conducted among rural areas. In rural areas, it can be said that men are hard-working, shy and the only people who do their duties without their rights. Little is known about their lives, their how they spend their money, or less known about women, for they are rarely mentioned by people other than in relations. Their social status means that devotional officials are unaware of their problems, their contribution to the economy and the role they play in rural development. The survey is called "Women in Rural Development in Jordan" and is situated in the Jordanian 45 kilometres from Amman. There is another town, 25 kilometres from the town interviewed were two in Muthalah Al Arda, lies in Al Zanari, three in Ain Sada and two in Wadi Al Naga. I found the same in their area among

The head of the household in this village is the father. Age does not determine the head of the household; it is the economically responsible person who is the head. For instance, if the married son lives with his father but is the main supporter of the family, then he is considered to be the head of the family. However, respect and final social decisions are left to the father. The mother is considered the head of the family if her husband is deceased and her children are young. If the children are grown up and earn money, then the sons, usually the eldest, are in charge of the family. The households in this village are productive units. The minor part of production (about 25 per cent) is for subsistence and about 75 per cent is for marketing. The household income is mainly from farm production, but the income of some of the households is from a mixture of farm production and wage labour. The common occupations of the people are farming, government service and manual labour. Usually employees and labourers have a second occupation. The employees work on their private land in the afternoon and the labourers divide their time between farming other people's land and farming their own.

(planting, weeding, harvesting). Unpaid family labour is thus among the main reasons for the misleading statistical categories: employed and unemployed. If the producers of crops did not command the unpaid labour of their wives, the public would not be buying food as cheaply as it does. It may also be that, to produce crops, the farmer can make his wife and children work harder at their tasks without paying them more. If we were to turn these unpaid agricultural workers into wage earners, who would pay the wages? The reason for such misleading categories as employed and unemployed is that, so far there has been no careful check on how the rural family members use their time inside and outside the household.

Types of housing and inhabitants' way of life

Many houses are built of mud, but some cement homes are found. The mud is used because it keeps the inside of the house warm in the winter and cool in summer. As in most rural areas, the village houses are close together, situated according to no structural plan and therefore unhealthy. It might be necessary to consider village planning, especially for new villages. The number of rooms in each household ranges from one to five. One of the sample "houses" was a tent

typical lunchtime meal. Meat (either chicken or lamb) is usually eaten once a week, and sometimes more often. Cooking and cleaning are done by women. Sometimes the mother-in-law helps in this work. The family's clothes are washed once a week. After lunch has been served and eaten (not all the members of the family eat their meal in the house), the family rests; but 20 women reported doing something such as sewing or weaving. In all families, tea is served in the afternoon. In the late afternoon also the domestic animals are fed, and the women make sure that they are all in their place at night. Ten women reported doing this task. The cooking of dinner begins about sunset. The evening meal is less heavy than lunch. Most of the women eat their meal after serving all the other family members. The women's main helpers in the housework are their daughters, mothers-in-law and sometimes the women's young sons. The husband rarely carries out any household task, especially avoiding kitchen work. During the agricultural season, women help the men in the sowing, weeding, harvesting, storing and processing of crops. The women's work is done under their menfolk's control. The women have little say in household decision-making: most of it is dominated by men. This includes such things as family budget planning, what to eat, household replacements, crops to grow and whether to buy seed or fertiliser and when to plant. Division of rural labour for men and women

Division of rural labour for men and women

It was confirmed by the women's replies that there is a division of labour according to sex. This was roughly as indicated in Table IV. The land in this district is under irrigation, and is not cultivated only once a year like rain-fed land. This land is cultivated more than once (double cropping), and this means that there is more work to be done by women. It can be seen, in fact, that the women have little free time. Indeed, the concept of free time, of leisure, is rare in the village. There is always something to do: sewing, embroidery and so on.

Why do women shoulder these heavy tasks?

One of the women interviewed commented: "If the man works alone to feed us and the children, he will die at an early age. Therefore, I have to do my best to help him." It could be true that without the women's labour the family and the society as a whole could not survive. The question is: Are they being helped to be able to help themselves? The answer to this, unfortunately, is no. Women are not reached by extension services, because all the agricultural extension workers are men. Who are prevented by rural social norms from communicating directly with women. (It may be worth mentioning in



"If the man works alone to feed us and the children, he will die at an early age. Therefore, I have to do my best to help him."

Structure of the family

There are two types of family, and extended. More than he families in the village considered extended. Extended families consist mainly of brothers and their off-ids parents, and their married. The prevailing form of marriage in the area is monogamy. Polygamous marriages exist but are rare. In the village, many families consist of one man and two or three women. In the village, many families consist of one man and two or three women. In the village, many families consist of one man and two or three women.

Women's contribution to farm work

The major assistants in the field of agriculture are wives, who shoulder half of the farming work. Children also help in farm work. Fewer girls, however, help in farming than boys. They attend to housework in the absence of their mother, because young unmarried girls and women are not encouraged to work alone in the fields. Scholars mainly assist during holidays, when harvesting requires the participation of everybody. It was even reported that scholars left their schools to take part in the harvest. The women are unpaid workers, and for this reason they are not considered part of the wage labour force, in spite of the fact that they are an asset in all the stages of agricultural production

Table IV
Percent of total labour

	Men	Women
Planting and preparing the land	90	10
Irrigation	70	30
Sowing seeds	40	60
Planting	30	70
Harvesting crops home from field	80	20
Processing crops	50	50
Marketing food crops	20	80
Marketing and transporting products	90	10
Planting trees	95	5
Planting for domestic animals	30	70
Planting for production	20	80

Family matters and women's aspirations

Sons are usually preferred to daughters. This is because girls sooner or later are going to move to another man's house, whereas the boys are going to stay to carry on the name of the family and support their parents during their life. One woman, however, commented: "It was nice to have a daughter because she was the only person who helped in the housework." The sad fact still exists that the only way for a mother to have security from the point of view of society is by producing more sons than daughters. The women's aspirations for their sons were mainly for them to take up professions such as engineering, or to see them working for the government. However, five women wanted one of their sons to work on the land and live with them or close to them in order to help them. They expected that the sons with education would go to the town and that there

would be little chance to see them. Many women wanted their daughters to be educated. Ten women wanted them to work as teachers, while 12 women wanted to see them married. Six women wanted their daughters to be dressmakers. Two women wished to see them as doctors. The women expressed the following needs:

- Adult literacy classes (some 1)
- Health centres (many 1)
- Increased hours for health centres (many 1)
- Dressmaking centres (many 1)
- Electricity and water supply (all)

These expressed needs are as might be expected. Home water supplies and health services are provided nearly free by the government, and are coming to be expected by all. However, the remaining desires — adult literacy and dressmaking classes — fall into a different category, demonstrating the eagerness for work and change if only guidance and encouragement can be provided.

Table V (a)
Agricultural radio programmes: Women's listening habits

Frequency of listening	Number	Degree of benefit	Number
--always	—	--high	—
--sometimes	5	--medium	—
--rarely	15	--low	10
--not at all	10	--nothing	20

Table V (b)
Women's radio programmes: women's listening habits

Frequency of listening	Number	Degree of benefit	Number
--always	—	--high	—
--sometimes	15	--medium	5
--rarely	11	--low	18
--not at all	4	--nothing	7

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BUSINESS HORIZON

Price trends: the first quarter

By Fahed Faneh

THE COST OF LIVING index published by the Department of Statistics indicate that the first three months of this year witnessed sharp rises, reaching 7.5 per cent in January, 1.6 per cent in February and 0.3 per cent in March, thus making the total increase in the cost of living during the first quarter 9.5 per cent, or an annualised rate of 38 per cent.

On the other hand, the Amman wholesale price index during the first quarter of the year, which is calculated and published by the Central Bank of Jordan, rose by 4.9 per cent or an annualised rate of 19.7 per cent.

The retail price index of principle consumer goods, calculated by the Ministry of Supply, rose during the same period by 4.6 per cent in January, 6.7 per cent in February, and zero in March, thus making the quarterly rise in the prices of consumer goods 11.6 per cent or an annualised rate of 46.5 per cent.

All these figures are to the high side, and suggest that inflation in Jordan is continuing at accelerating rates and that it is not slowing down or subsiding, as we have hoped and expected.

Despite these high figures, we still expect that the annual rate of increase in the cost of living index during 1981 as a whole will range between a minimum of 10 per cent and a maximum of 15 per cent. We cite the following reasons for this judgement:

1. The figures for the first quarter of the year are not a good base for calculating the figures for the whole year, due to the impermanence of seasonality in price movements. It is expected that figures for the second quarter will decline, owing to the availability of abundant vegetables and fruits in the summer season.
2. Supply of money did not rise sharply during the period; it increased during the first three months of the year by 6.4 per cent, or an annualised rate of 25.5 per cent. This percentage suggests that the annual rise in the cost of living index will be in the order of 12.7 per cent only, as the increase in money supply was most of the time double that of the increase in the cost of living index.
3. There is no excessive capital expenditure taking place by the government now, the projects underway now are continuations of projects under construction, and the level of expenditure is higher than that which prevailed during the previous year.
4. The inflationary trend in the industrialised countries is slowing down substantially, and since we import a large portion of our goods and services for consumption, it is only natural that we shall import the decrease in inflation, just as we previously imported an increase.

Dinner, Maggie?

THE SIMILARITIES between Ronald Reagan and Margaret Thatcher go beyond their common economic theories and anti-Communist foreign policy. Hard to believe as it may be, Mrs. Thatcher is showing us that other western leaders can sometimes rise up to the level of political garishness of the American president in their relationship with the Arabs and the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO). Last week, Mrs. Thatcher refused to attend a dinner hosted by the Council of Arab Ambassadors in London, because the council was headed by Mr. Nabil Ramlawi, the PLO representative. The episode strikes us as an unusually and uncharacteristically juvenile act by the British government — a government that has recently proved in Zimbabwe that it is above the political gutter-hugging instincts of most American politicians who speak about the Middle East.

Couldn't Mrs. Thatcher attend the dinner and simply state that her presence did not imply a change in British policy to the PLO? Couldn't she attend the dinner, have a good meal and a good chat, and go back home feeling that she had served her people well to maintain communications lines open with all people in the Middle East? We are truly perplexed that a woman who has maintained a tough economic policy in the face of strong domestic opposition and who has shown an iron will by not changing her policies while a handful of Irish hunger-strikers die in prison in Northern Ireland can be so meek and weak-kneed about having dinner with a group of Arab ambassadors. What are we to conclude? That Mrs. Thatcher likes to make trips to the Gulf states and sell them expensive British-made products, but refuses to stand on her own two feet and share a meal with Arab diplomats because a PLO man is to be present? Come off it, Maggie, you can do better than that: Or can you?

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

AL DUSTOUR: The current rumours concerning U.S. intentions to adopt new measures to solve the Middle East crisis are no more than another attempt by Reagan's administration to play the same old monotonous tunes as previous administrations, in the hope of drugging the Arabs, absorbing their great resentment against U.S. policy and preventing the Arab stand from reaching the point of no return as far as Arab-U.S. relations are concerned.

The so-called new U.S. role aims at giving the defunct autonomy negotiations a push forward with the purpose of maintaining the Camp David accords as the only basis of a peace that Israel wants — not of real peace, which will guarantee a just and comprehensive settlement in the region. In other words, the United States is adhering to its policy of building up Israeli strength and enabling Israel to maintain its occupation of Arab territories and to step up its aggression against the Arab Nation.

Such unlimited U.S. bias and support for Israel prompted His Majesty King Hussein to reiterate that "one cannot but lose faith in U.S. policy and in the ability of the United States to play a positive and conclusive role in solving the Middle East crisis."

Stubborn U.S. adherence to the Camp David accords in spite of their failure and their rejection by the Arab Nation affirms U.S. complicity with Israel in escalating the tense situation in the Middle East. As King Hussein said, the Camp David accords have become a smokescreen for the geographic, demographic and social changes that Israel is effecting in the occupied Arab lands.

U.S. bias towards Israel, which has reached the extent of strategic partnership as far as the Middle East crisis is concerned, casts heavy doubts on the role being played by U.S. envoy Philip Habib to solve the Lebanese crisis, because a real settlement cannot be achieved without putting an end to the Israeli role in Lebanon — an act we do not think the United States would be either willing or able to perform.

The unsatisfactory U.S. role in the Middle East will not be checked unless the United States senses an Arab reaction which endangers its interests and is capable of harming them if this policy continues. Only then will Washington realise that its interests, oil, industries and trade with the Arab World are at stake, and only then will it find that it is forced to reevaluate its stand and policy towards the Middle East in a way that will redress balance in the region, cancel bias towards Israel and commitment to support its aggressive, expansionist policy in the region.

AL RA'I: His Majesty King Hussein has granted an interview to the New York Times, in which he clearly, frankly and courageously expressed the consciousness of our Nation and its attitude towards the United States.

His Majesty said that the deep rift separating the Arabs and the United States was created by the U.S. administration itself, and that it is the result of U.S. complicity in Israeli practices against the Arab Nation, especially the Israeli raid against the Iraqi nuclear reactor.

It is natural for the Arabs to lose faith in U.S. policy towards their cause and to rule out any balanced, fair and conclusive U.S. role in establishing a just, honourable peace in the region. It would behoove American public opinion to take cognizance of this situation, its dimensions and its effects on Arab-American relations.

The Arabs have faced successive U.S. administrations and the American people with the facts. King Hussein's interview with the New York Times addresses American sense and logic. It is now up to the Americans to perceive facts, their interests and values and to realise that the future of their relations with the Arabs depends on dealing with them honourably, and on recognising their rights to regain their land and guarantee a dignified life for their coming generations.

The American people have a great responsibility towards Arab-American relations. It is hoped that this responsibility will be undertaken, irrespective of the confusion created by Zionist propaganda and those affected by it.

Refugee children's education

A casualty in Lebanon fighting

THE STANDARD OF EDUCATION of Palestine refugee children has fallen noticeably in many United Nations schools in Lebanon in recent years because of the fighting there, according to officials running the school programme.

This is particularly true in the south, where bombing and shelling has gone on intermittently for years, reaching a peak this spring. Academic achievement is only one of the casualties of the turmoil that has claimed the lives of about 60 registered refugees in the last three years.

More than one third of the 230,000 Palestine refugees in Lebanon registered with the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) have had to flee their homes at one time or another because of the danger. Many have not gone back.

Uncertain life

For these displaced refugees, life is precarious and uncertain and often living conditions are unhealthy. But there are other consequences: many have lost their jobs or now have to travel several hours a day getting to and from work and thousands of the 34,000 children enrolled in UNRWA schools in Lebanon have missed classes for months, some of them even years. However, education officials try to make arrangements to compensate for lost time.

Some displaced families in their search for safety have moved to areas that have no nearby UNRWA schools and others are reluctant to send their children to school for security reasons. Also in the past few years, schools in southern Lebanon have been occupied for weeks at a time by displaced refugees, so that classes could not be held. Enrolment in UNRWA schools in Lebanon has dropped by eight per cent in the past seven years. This is in contrast to UNRWA's other fields of operations where the school population has increased rapidly.

Some schools are half empty in the south because of the flight of refugees; others are more crowded than ever because of refugee migration. This year UNRWA had to open a new school near Sidon to accommodate 750 displaced refugee children.

Emergency aid

UNRWA, the international agency providing education, health and relief services to Palestine refugees, has often had to im-

prove to maintain its services because of successive movements of refugees from one area to another.

In the course of the last three years, UNRWA has spent an extra \$3 million for emergency aid and reconstruction in South Lebanon. Two emergency international appeals were launched to obtain some of this money.

The last mass migration was in March 1978 as a result of Israeli military operations. Some 50,000 persons from the Tyre area fled north. Most stopped near Sidon, others went on to Beirut.

Since then, frequent operations by Israeli forces or shelling from the Israeli-backed enclave controlled by Lebanese irregular militia have provoked successive movements of refugees to and fro between the Tyre and Sidon areas.

About two-thirds have returned to their homes in and around Tyre, which for many are in El-Buss, Burj el-Shehali and Rashidieh camps. Refugees have built bomb shelters, including some near school buildings, to try to reduce the number of casualties.

The bombing, shelling and clashes have also caused serious material damage — many refugee shelters and UNRWA schools, clinics and feeding centres have been damaged or destroyed. About \$700,000 has been spent on the reconstruction of UNRWA facilities in South Lebanon since 1978 and on small cash subsidies to refugees to help with repair of their huts.

Shanty towns and squatters

Most refugees who have not returned to their homes are living in the Sidon area. According to the UNRWA area officer in Sidon, Mr. Ibrahim Audeh, the population of the city has increased greatly since 1975, possibly even tripling with the influx of both Palestine refugees and Lebanese seeking safety. Around Ein el Hilweh camp, the biggest refugee camp in Lebanon, shelters of corrugated iron have grown up. Mr. Audeh says the total camp population, officially 25,000, is really of the order of 60,000 today.

The shanty town which has grown up around the camp has rudimentary sanitary facilities built by the refugees themselves, and water and electricity supplied by the municipality of Sidon.

Most of the refugees are farm labourers who continue to work in the citrus groves around Tyre. "We earn as much as before 1978 — 35 Lebanese pounds a day (\$9). But the cost of living has increased and we also have to pay five

pounds a day to get to work," says one of them.

Bad living conditions

Others have found shelter in the centre of Sidon. Several dozen families from Nabatieh occupy a building that formerly housed a soap factory and a cinema. Each family has about 10 square metres of space, with only cardboard partitions between families. Sanitary conditions are bad and cannot be improved by UNRWA as the building is being occupied illegally.

Other squatters, Lebanese and Palestinian alike, live in the cells of the city jail built in Ottoman times, cells that have probably never been so crowded.

Nothing at the moment can give these people hope of living in better conditions, and they have

nowhere else to go. Those able to work find jobs from time to time as manual labourers in the market or port but the money they earn does not allow them to rent housing in Sidon, a city where the rents have soared in step with the huge increase in population.

Hope through education

The only hope for them is the success of their children at school. But the upheavals and displacements have affected the education of young refugees.

Academic achievement has been affected by the fighting in all of Lebanon in the past few years. In the words of UNRWA officials, it has definitely dropped in many schools of the country. The main reason is irregular attendance because of the insecure situation. The tension in the south also cre-

ates fears and psychological problems among children, affecting their concentration.

In the Sidon area, 1,200 displaced refugee children have had to be absorbed into already overcrowded UNRWA schools. And a new school has opened in Shehim, a small mountain community northeast of Sidon, in a region where there was no UNRWA school before. The displaced families of the 750 pupils are dispersed in a radius of about 20 kilometres around the town, posing the problem of getting to school. Some teachers have to change their means of transport three times to get to work.

Years behind at school

Many of these children have had no schooling for long periods

of time; parents are often reluctant to send young children to school when conditions are so bleak, despite the value that refugee families place on education. As a result, some older children are now in lower classes than would normally be the case, and it is awkward to have to teach them in the same class who range in age from 6 to 11," says one of the school's 22 teachers.

But the children who do work hard and apply themselves, he said.

UNRWA expected 400 children at Shehim — but 750 came. And as another teacher said: "When you see a child walk several kilometres to school seven in the morning in the snow, without proper shoes or clothing, there's no doubt that he wants to learn." UNRWA

The unwanted foreigners

By Johanan Fatanan

DUISBURG — The street is called "An der Steinkaul". Udo Baer calls it the "frontline road." Facing on to the street, the houses have little gardens. Away from the street are rows of gloomy backyards. Heidi, a woman who knows her own mind and doesn't hold back with her opinions, runs a lemonade and ice kiosk on the street. Her voice becomes harsh: "Turks? Man, don't talk to us about that!" Across the street lives Hussein Horoz. He works at the Thyssen steel plant, earning a living for his family. Eight people, four rooms, no bathroom. In one sentence, he sums up the situation: "The Germans avoid us."

Udo Baer should know. He works for the "Workers' Welfare" (AWO for short). For the last few months, he and three helpers have been engaged on a research project for the Federal Families Ministry in the Huetteneim district of Duisburg, trying out various integration schemes. It's hard to imagine a tougher task. Huetteneim epitomises the way in which German-Turkish problems run into extreme deadlock in a town providing homes for 40,000 Turks. For years, the German population has been on the decline as the number of Turkish inhabitants has risen steadily with the growing influx of families of Turks already living and working in the West Germany.

Huetteneim has the biggest Turkish community. This southern precinct of Duisburg has a population of 6,000, of whom 2,400 are Turkish. Statistics take on sharper relief when broken down into age groups. In the under-18 bracket, there are 1,226 Turks and only 814 Germans. In the one-to-three group, German children form a tiny minority — 103 Turks, 15 Germans. So

Huetteneim has a Turkish "ghetto", and this has gradually built up enormous problems in one particular part of the district. This is the area in which the Mannesmann and Thyssen steelworks converge. Chimney stacks unleash alternate brown or yellowish smoke and gases into the Duisburg sky. From here, the unending clanking and booming of the factory railway shunting yard can be heard from afar.

Half of this industrial enclave in a major city of the huge Ruhr district is occupied almost exclusively by Turks, the rest by Germans. The "border" between the two communities is formed by "An der Steinkaul". This development finds expression in the vernacular. For the people of Duisburg, Huetteneim is now "Tuerkneim". On one street, two of the three inns are Turkish-owned. Along Rosenebergstrasse, not a single German shop is left — all are firmly in Turkish hands. What was once a dairy shop now sells olives, peppers and mutton. An old grocer's shop is now a mosque.

The thought of living shoulder-to-shoulder with a growing majority of foreigners has nurtured animosities based on fear, aggression and despair. But this is not always so. The proprietrix of the "Huetteneim Grill" restaurant says she gets along well with the Turks. Frieda Cornelissen, who runs a snack kiosk on Congelheimerstrasse, says she has "no problems with the Turks". But different sentiments are to be heard elsewhere.

A situation has developed in which the original meaning of "integration" has been inverted. This is nowhere more obvious than at the Huetteneim elementary school. With a register with a 75 per cent ratio of Turks, there is talk now of how to integrate German pupils. A grotesque situation indeed — a German school in which the predominant language is Turkish. The majority

of Turkish children here spend most of their elementary school days in all-Turkish classes. One teacher commented: "The migration concept dating from the days which we had a ten per cent ratio of Turks in this school can no longer function."

The ghetto atmosphere, the resentment of many Germans, the political rivalry between various Turkish groupings — this goes to create a dangerous and explosive mixture. Udo Baer and his associates are doing all they can to defuse the situation wherever possible. There are needlework courses, sports evenings and German lessons, all designed to bring Turks and Germans together.

There are also "youth afternoons" — children's festivals and a football club as part of a co-ordinated effort to take young Turks off the streets. And there's a scheme to combat illiteracy among the Turkish male population.

One teacher of German is Hasan O. Turkish workers council member at the Mannesmann plant. Every Friday afternoon, he is to be found at the "AWO" centre, standing in front of the blackboard perhaps explaining Germanies to a group of fellow Turks: "Das ist Hasans Buch, das Das ist das Buch des Hasan." (That Hasan's book, or: That is the book Hasan.) He tries hard, but is fully aware that this represents only a tiny step on the way to integration. He believes that politics could do a great deal more by winning more time in making legislation allowing the granting of German citizenship to Turkish citizens.

Ozen says: "For the last 20 years, we've heard it 'foreigners, foreigners, foreigners.' It has to end some time." After he argues — the Poles who came to the Ruhr in the early days of industrialisation were also being integrated as German citizens

مركزنا في الامم

MIDDLE EAST

Israelis sack Arab mayor

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM, July 10 (R) — Israeli military authorities of the occupied West Bank have sacked Arab mayor whom they have found guilty of inciting a Palestinian war for commando attacks on military sources today.

... and ban tourists from recrossing into Jordan

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM, July 10 (R) — Tourists who arrive in Israel from Jordan will be banned from recrossing back into Jordan after their visit, Israeli officials have said.

Last year, the Israeli Knesset (parliament) declared the Arab sector of Jerusalem an eternal part of Israel and Arab critics see this latest order as a new move to perpetuate Israel's rule over the Palestinians in their own homeland.

A spokesman of the industry, trade and tourism ministry said the new rules would be implemented after travel agents in other countries had been notified. Ministry officials said tourists entering Jordan from Israel were not allowed to return and had to fly home from Amman. They said 60,000 tourists entered the occupied West Bank and Israel every year and Amman's ruling had caused considerable losses to Israel's tourist industry.

Three more executed in Iran

LONDON, July 10 (R) — Three men were executed in Iran today on charges of opposing the Islamic revolution, according to Tehran radio. It said two went before the firing squad in Lahijan, on the Caspian Sea coast, a traditional left-wing stronghold. The third was executed at Karaj, near Tehran. The radio, monitored here, referred to all three as supporters of the "Monafeqin (hypocrites)" group. This is the new official term to identify the people's Mujaheddin organisation which backed former President Abol Hassan Bani-Sadr.

More than 100 leftists have been executed since the dominant Islamic Republican Party (IRP) engineered Dr. Bani-Sadr's downfall last month. Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini yesterday ordered Iran's revolutionary courts to take a tough line against left-wingers and thanked the people for turning in suspects. The radio said the Islamic revolutionary court in Lahijan sentenced another leftist, Mr. Mehdi Nabilzadeh, to 10 years imprisonment after he expressed regret for his actions and begged for clemency. He had taken part in illegal demonstrations in favour of Dr. Bani-Sadr and against Ayatollah Khomeini organised by the leftists, the radio said.

Prayers offered in Iran for downfall of Thatcher

LONDON, July 10 (R) — A senior Iranian clergyman today offered prayers for the downfall of the British government of Mrs. Margaret Thatcher, Tehran radio reported. In a Friday prayer sermon at the holy city of Qom, Ayatollah Mis-hkini expressed support for "the oppressed and deprived people" of Northern Ireland and for black people in Britain, according to the broadcast monitored here. "He wished their victory over the old fox of British colonialism and prayed for the overthrow of the oppressive, colonialist gov-

ernment of that country," the radio added. Recession, unemployment and social problems had brought Britain to the verge of collapse, the radio said. The radio, reflecting the views of Iran's fundamentalist leadership, has also given prominent coverage of the Irish Republican Army (IRA) hunger strike campaign in Northern Ireland. A main street in central Tehran has been renamed "Bobby Sands Avenue" after the first hunger striker to die.

Egypt, Israel approve Sinai force agreement

CAIRO, July 10 (R) — Egypt and Israel have approved an agreement on the formation of a multi-national force to police the Sinai Peninsula after Israel withdraws next April, senior U.S. and Egyptian officials said today. Egyptian Foreign Minister Kamal Hassan Ali said in a statement to the Middle East News Agency (MENA) that agreement had reached and would be signed in the near future. He did not say when. Yesterday, Mr. Ali said his government was studying a U.S. suggestion for resolving a dispute over a provision in the proposed agreement dealing with the possible replacement of the force by a United Nations force. The statement said how the issue had been resolved. Mr. Stern said in his statement: "The U.S. welcomes this step and is consulting with the parties about the next steps to bring the agreement formally into force."

Five Iraqi diplomats expelled from Egypt

CAIRO, July 10 (R) — Egypt has expelled five Iraqi diplomats from the Egyptian embassy here, a ministry statement said today. The five, who had recruited Egyptians for an opposition front to President Anwar Sadat, had been told to leave following the expulsion of five Egyptian diplomats from Baghdad, the statement said. The five Iraqis had quietly replaced the five Egyptians who had been expelled from Baghdad. The statement said Iraq broke off diplomatic relations after Cairo signed a treaty with Israel in 1979. Since then, Iraqi interests here have been handled through the Yugoslav embassy. Sources named one of the five expelled Iraqis as Mr. Walid Reda, the head of the Iraqi interests section. Mr. Reda had previous connections with Egyptian opposition parties, they said. Egyptian foreign ministry has made no statement on the issue.

Libya denies U.S. accusations

BEIRUT, July 10 (R) — Libya today denied United States accusations that it is following a policy of subversion and terrorism with view to extending its influence in Africa and the Middle East. "It is America, with its fleets

blockading whole continents and its monopolistic multi-national companies plundering the resources of developing countries that is attempting sabotage in Africa," Information and Culture Secretary (minister) Ibrahim Al-Beshari told the official Libyan news agency JANA. Mr. Beshari was answering remarks by Mr. Chester Crocker, U.S. assistant secretary of state for African affairs. Mr. Crocker said Libya may have designs on half a dozen of its African neighbours and pledged Washington would stand by them in their opposition to Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi. "The African countries exposed to what Crocker calls Libyan threats are independent states and have not asked the United States to speak on their behalf," Mr. Beshari added.

Sadat to hold talks in London

LONDON, July 10 (R) — President Anwar Sadat of Egypt will hold talks with British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington during a visit to London on August 2 and 3, British officials have said. They said the president accepted an invitation from Mrs. Thatcher to stop over in London on his way to Washington to meet President Reagan. The London talks will be on world affairs with special emphasis on Middle East developments, the officials said.

Ethiopia rules out talks with Somalia on Ogaden

ADDIS ABABA, July 10 (R) — Ethiopia has ruled out negotiations with Somalia on the disputed Ogaden Desert unless Somalia formally renounced its claims over the territory. A statement by the Ethiopian foreign ministry accused Somalia of pursuing expansionist policies and not respecting the principles of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU). The statement apparently was in response to a recent interview in which President Siad Barre of Somalia said he was prepared to meet Ethiopian leader Mengistu Haile-Mariam for peace talks on the Ogaden. The statement described Mr. Barre's offer as propaganda and added: "If Siad Barre and his coterie seriously mean business, they must first and foremost renounce their expansionist policy and show in deeds that they want to live in peace with their neighbours. They have to respect the principles and decisions of the OAU. Then and only then will they be taken seriously." Last month's summit meeting of the OAU in Nairobi called on Somalia to respect existing frontiers, a principle laid down in the charter of the organisation. The Ethiopian statement accused Somalia of fomenting subversion against its neighbours and added: "Ethiopia will take any and all necessary measures to safeguard its unity and territorial integrity."

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ECONOMY

Reagan, Trudeau discuss setup for Ottawa summit

WASHINGTON, July 10 (R) — Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau today holds talks with President Reagan to help lay the groundwork for an economic summit meeting of seven leading industrial countries in Ottawa later this month.

Before leaving for Washington yesterday, Mr. Trudeau told reporters he believed U.S. interest rates, now about 20 per cent, were much too high and said the issue would be discussed at the Ottawa meeting on July 20 and 21.

Some European allies have also attacked the high rates, which have drawn a flood of capital into the United States from Europe and strengthened the U.S. dollar against other currencies.

But the Canadian leader, who is visiting Mr. Reagan at a time of unusually great strain between Ottawa and Washington over Canada's nationalistic economic policies, said he did not intend to take an anti-American stance at the summit.

The Reagan administration said yesterday it was considering taking counter-measures against Canada for economic policies which discriminated against American companies.

Deputy U.S. trade representative David MacDonald told a House of Representatives commerce committee the Canadian policies were "extremely troublesome" and spokesmen for the treasury and state departments echoed his concern.

Although all three officials said the United States should proceed cautiously on any retaliation against Canada, Mr. MacDonald said counter-measures were being considered.

The Reagan administration contends that high interest rates are needed as part of its programme to curb inflation and spur U.S. economic growth, which would aid other countries too.

But Mr. Trudeau said America's allies at the summit would want to convince themselves "that these high interest rates, which are having adverse effects on us, will serve some good use—in other words, revitalise the American economy."

He said he hoped that when he and the leaders of Britain, France, West Germany, Italy and Japan met Mr. Reagan in Ottawa, their attitude towards U.S. economic policies would be: "We're trusting you, but when is it going to work?"

A forecast by the Paris-based Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) released yesterday said U.S. economic growth next year was expected to fall far short of the five per cent predicted.

Canadian officials say Mr. Trudeau intends to concentrate during his one-day visit on preparations for the summit rather than bilateral problems, but these have been very much in the forefront in Washington this week with congressional committee hearings on the effects of Trudeau government policies.

Saudis warn exporting countries Oil price rises may lead to rapid development of alternative energy

RIYADH, July 10 (R) — Saudi Arabia believes any further large OPEC rises will force the West into massive investment in alternative energy, oil industry executives and diplomats said yesterday.

This would undermine the revenues and development of oil producing nations.

The kingdom is therefore determined to succeed in driving down OPEC (Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries) prices, the executives and diplomats told Reuters in interviews.

Saudi Arabia, the world's largest exporter, has helped create a glut of oil on the world market by holding output at a near-record 10.3 million barrels a day (b'd).

Despite criticism from other OPEC members, it intends to keep output at this level until OPEC agrees a unified pricing system, according to those interviewed.

"I have seldom seen such single-mindedness from the Saudi government before on oil," one oil executive said.

Saudi output levels are critical to the market, where a recession in the main oil consuming countries and energy saving measures have cut demand.

The glut has begun to erode the prices charged by some OPEC countries. At present, prices range from the Saudi \$32 a barrel to the \$40 of North African producers.

The goal of the Saudi Oil Minister, Sheikh Ahmed Zakī Yamani, is a long-term OPEC strategy linking price rises to Western inflation, currency fluctuations and economic growth.

The original Saudi aim in pressing for the strategy was to protect Western economies, where the bulk of its surplus oil funds are invested, from the shocks of un-

predictable price increases.

But the diplomats said a prime Saudi concern now was to prevent soaring prices triggering too fast a move to alternative energy sources in the industrialised countries.

Saudi thinking, according to the diplomats, was that a sudden rise in prices, say to an average of over \$40 a barrel from below \$35 at present, would trigger massive investment in alternative energy.

"The Saudis are afraid that once the West is pushed over the edge it will be too late for price moderation. The accelerated research and development will be unstoppable," one diplomat said.

Saudi Arabia, which has the largest oil reserves in the world, has a particular interest in prolonging the West's dependence on oil. It needs steady revenue for many years to finance a vast programme to transform the desert kingdom

into an industrialised society.

"The rising expectations of ordinary Saudis are something the government cannot ignore," one diplomat said. "There can be no slowing down in the development process."

If the Saudis were tempted to bow to pressure from other OPEC countries, they would in any case face a difficult problem.

If they cut output to balance the market, they would lose a substantial amount of income needed to finance the development programme.

Some diplomats said the only

think in the Saudi oil commission appeared to centre on the package the kingdom is seeking from the United States.

"It could be that if Congress refused to authorise the F-15 package and early warning planes, the Saudis might be compelled to show their displeasure by cutting oil output," one diplomat said.

But U.S. sources in the kingdom said they saw this as unlikely. "A refusal would be a bad idea for Saudi-U.S. relations but I don't think they would penalise on oil," one said.

\$22m bank fraud suspect O.D.'s

MILAN, July 10 (R) — Italian banker Roberto Calvi, the chief defendant in a massive currency fraud trial, was taken to hospital from prison yesterday with wrist injuries and suffering from a drug overdose, a medical spokesman said.

Mr. Calvi, the 60-year-old chairman of the Banco Ambrosiano, was treated in intensive care in Lodi Hospital near Milan, after "consuming drugs," the spokesman added.

Public prosecutors last week demanded a three-and-a-half-year prison sentence and a heavy fine for Mr. Calvi, who is accused of illegally exporting capital between 1973 and 1975.

Treasury lawyers said that deals arranged by Mr. Calvi and his co-defendants cost the state 27 billion lire (\$22.5 million).

The millionaire financier was arrested on May 20 and the prosecution has successfully blocked defence bids to have him released on bail.

The trial judge suspended hearings until next Monday, telling the court that Mr. Calvi was "in a state of drowsiness caused by consumption of habiturates and wounds to wrist."

LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON, July 10 (R) — The market closed firm reflecting calm account technical influences and the firmness of sterling dealers said. At 1500 the F.T. index was up 5.2 at 524.2.

Government bonds gained more than a point in places with conditions accentuating the advance, dealers added. Equity leaders staged a technical rally but some genuine demand was also reported.

Gold's met profit taking having opened higher while New American issues closed mixed.

The 150p part-paid BP shares closed 4p higher at 138p and old shares rose a like amount to 288p. Other oils were generally firmer.

GEC ended 7p up at 730p and Plessey rose a similar sum at 320p. ICI finished unchanged at 268 having touched 272p. Thomas EMJ closed 24p up at 400p after results. Banks rose by up to 10p and insurances were narrowly higher.

Financial Times News Features

Diamonds bring problems to the outback

SMOKE CREEK, Western Australia: For over 120 miles the road went out from Yununurra, a township of 5,000 people and of no particular merit. There were no hamlets, no houses, no petrol stations, no turnoffs, and no people — only a silent, endless landscape of red-brown mountains, coolibah trees and brackish creeks.

A twist in the road, and there is the barbed wire fence and the white guard post. Because we are expected, we are permitted to leave our vehicle and walk in. But only after giving a written undertaking not to take pictures or remove any of the blue-grey rocks piled up inside.

Inside the fence is another, smaller compound, also enclosed by barbed wire, with a double-paddock gate. We are the first outsiders to pass this point, and to

enter a small one-storey building. The door is bolted firmly behind us, and an inner door opens to reveal five girls at workbenches, each deftly using a spatula to sweep the diamonds away from particles of earth and rock.

In four years, in a country which has yielded up so many metals but never diamonds, Smoke Creek will become by far the world's largest diamond mine, producing between 20 million and 25 million carats a year. Last year's world

production totalled around 50 million carats. So Smoke Creek, operated by the Ashton Joint Venture consortium, will become a mine of extraordinary significance.

The Ashton Joint Venture is 56.8 per cent owned by CRA, one of Australia's largest mining companies, and a subsidiary of Rio Tinto-Zinc. The other partners are Northern Mining Corporation (5 per cent) and the Ashton Mining Group (38.2 per cent), in which the Malaysia Mining Corporation has a 50 per cent stake.

The group has already been approached by De Beers to sell its entire production to the Central Selling Organisation, which operates a cartel in both gemstones and industrial diamonds, but so far no firm decision has been made. Marketing through a South Africa-dominated body is politically sensitive, because the new Australian deposits have been discovered on traditional aboriginal sites and because Australia is also one of South Africa's strongest critics.

The Ashton Joint Venture has been discovering diamonds in the Creek area, south of Lake Argyle, a desolate man-made inland sea of haunting beauty frequented only by grey brolgas, red-tailed cockatoos and crocodiles.

The diamond-bearing Kimberlite pipe has a surface area of 45 hectares, and diamonds have

The world's biggest diamond mine is being developed in a remote corner of Australia's "outback". But Colin Chapman reports that the discoveries have brought political problems in their wake.

Kimberleys for nine years, but it came on the really exciting prospect last year, when a team led by a British geologist, Maureen Towie, followed up Landsat satellite surveys of the Upper Smoke

also been recovered in the gravel of mountain streams up to 18 miles away. CRA executives say they are confident mining can begin in two years.

The Ashton Joint Venture is giving the new field priority over an earlier discovery at Ellendale, 70 miles east of Derby, where it recovered 3,190 carats of predominantly gem quality. The Argyle deposits do not have the same proportion of gems — 10 per cent

first class, 10 per cent secondary quality and the rest industrial diamonds — but the size of the project has economic attractions, despite the potential marketing problems.

With the prospects of a mine which will produce as many carats as those in South Africa, there are some hopes that the area around Lake Argyle will become a second Transvaal.

The area's remoteness and its steamy climate for much of the year have discouraged settlers. A diamond city in the mountains might provide an incentive, but the Ashton Joint Venture is in no hurry to build it. It has had problems with the few local aborigines, and is anxious to avoid conflict.

Despite spending \$300,000 on infrastructure for tribal homesteads, it has struck trouble with the Kimberley Lands Council, which issued a statement accusing the company of "callous disregard for the rights and customs of aboriginal people."

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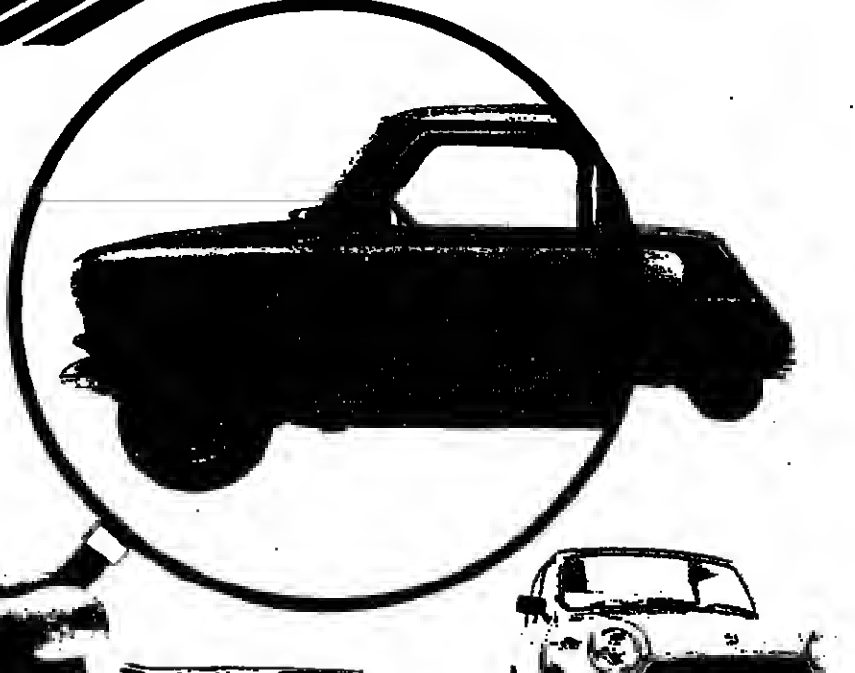
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SPORTS NEWS BRIEFS

Swiss cyclist sets new world record

ZURICH, July 10 (R)—Swiss amateur cyclist Max Huerzeler set a new world record over 50 kilometres using a motorcycle pacer...

Britain beats N. Zealand in Davis Cup

CHRISTCHURCH, July 10 (R)—Britons are poised for victory in the Davis Cup quarter final tennis tie against New Zealanders...

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GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES H. GOREN. What action do you take? Q.4—As South, vulnerable, you hold: ♠AKJ52 ♥K8 ○84 ♦9852...

Shock results in the First Division

AMMAN, July 10 (J.T.)—Two shock results were recorded in the second week of the Football League First Division.

The 1st surprise

The first surprise came when Ein Karem (a newcomer to the First Division) had a 2-1 victory over Al Jeil in the match played Wednesday night at the Sports City Stadium.

Ein Karem striker Khaled Tannous scored the first goal in the first half of the match. In the second half he struck again and scored his and Ein Karem's second goal in the 26th minute of the second half.

Al Jeil's goal came four minutes after Ein Karem's scored goal. Defender Ibrahim Musa had a great shot at goal from outside the penalty area and sent a thundering shot into Ein Karem's net to score Al Jeil's goal to end the match at 2-1.

The 2nd surprise

The second surprise came last night in the match between Ramtha—a team from the north and another newcomer to the First Division—Orthodoxy F.C.

The match seemed to be ending at a 0-0 draw until the last minute of the match when Ramtha striker Khaled Al Zubi scored the goal that shattered the young Orthodoxy players.

This game proved to be the most entertaining match of the season so far. Tomorrow night sees a clash between Wihdat (last season's champions) and Al Ahli (champions in 1979) at the Sports City Stadium at 9:00 p.m.

New Zealand decides on tour

WELLINGTON, July 10 (R)—The New Zealand Rugby Football Union decided today to go ahead with arrangements for a controversial South African tour of this country despite widespread opposition.

The Union council met to consider a parliamentary resolution asking it to reconsider its invitation to South Africa and heard a last minute appeal from the mayor of Auckland but concluded: "We do not believe that sporting boycotts should be used for political purposes."

The council said in a statement: "We should not be expected to make assessments and judgments on matters such as international relations and international trade. We have neither the knowledge nor experience to do so."

Prime Minister Robert Muldoon, whose government opposes the tour, said he was disappointed with council's decision but accepted its responsibility in the matter.

In London, officials from Commonwealth countries met to discuss changing the venue of a September Commonwealth finance ministers' meeting from Auckland in retaliation.

New Zealand's Labour opposition leader Bill Rowling said he accepted the sporting body's argument that its job was not to make political decisions.

It will be the first South African tour of New Zealand since 1965 and the first official rugby contact between the two countries since 1976 when the New Zealand national side went to South Africa and prompted a walkout by Third World nations from the Montreal Olympic games.

Mr. Rowling said: "I appeal to all New Zealanders... to exercise tremendous restraint and discipline through what will be one of our most difficult periods for decades."

The Rugby Union Council chairman, Mr. Blazey, told a press conference: "What I would hope is that I could join with the house of representatives, with the churches and with anybody else who has said we hope that people will exercise restraint."

"By all means if they object to this tour, they are entitled to protest in what I really hope is a non-violent way."

Mystery surrounds baseball strike

NEW YORK, July 10 (A.P.)—The contents of mysterious envelopes delivered to representatives of club owners and players could hold the key to settlement of the baseball strike that entered its fifth week today.

Before a meeting of many of the owners in New York last night, federal mediator Ken Moffett delivered large envelopes to the adversaries' chief negotiators, Marvin Miller and management's Ray Grebey. Moffett also arranged the negotiators' first bargaining session in six days for this afternoon.

The New York Times said the envelopes contained a proposal designed to lead to an end of the strike. Both sides in the strike have claimed a united front after meeting among themselves this week. Player representatives met in New York on Tuesday.

Hinault on target for his third title

MULHOUSE, France, July 10 (R)—Frenchman Bernard Hinault moved nearer his third Tour de France cycle race victory in four years by crushing his nearest rival in today's 16th stage, a 38.5 km individual time trial around his eastern French city.

Hinault not only clocked the fastest time but provided a thrilling climax to the day's racing by catching one of his most serious challengers, Australian Philip Anderson, who had started out two minutes before.

A proven master against the stopwatch, the Frenchman swept around the town circuit in 50 minutes 30 seconds, 25 seconds faster than Dutch sprinter Gerrie Knetemann and 42 seconds quicker than Belgian Daniel Willems in third place.

Hinault, an exceptional climber and hot favourite for this 68th Tour, is widely expected to extend his lead next week as the riders attack the Alps.

Peanuts



Andy Capp



Mutt'n' Jeff



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THE BETTER HALF. By Vinson. A cartoon showing a man in a hammock. Caption: "It isn't low. I just invented the orthopedic hammock."

JUMBLE. THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee. Includes a cartoon of a man complaining and a list of words: KINDE, YARCS, THRUNE, DINTAB. Answer here: TESTY AMITY NINETY OBJECT.

FORECAST FOR SATURDAY, JULY 11, 1981. YOUR DAILY Horoscope from the Carroll Righter Institute. GENERAL TENDENCIES: A day when you are able to find out more readily just where you are headed. It's advisable that you handle any questionable matters in the right manner. Study to gain knowledge.

THE Daily Crossword by Herb L. Risteen. Includes a crossword puzzle grid and a list of clues: ACROSS 1 Cover, 5 Yugoslav, 10 Israeli, 14 — podrice, 15 Salutation, 16 Viva —, 17 Hymn, 20 Cargo weight, 21 Roman date, 22 Small map, 23 Ball of yarn, 24 Royal treasury, 26 Wards, 29 Paid attention, 33 Part of DST, 34 Room: Fr., 35 Brew, 36 Was very lucky, 40 Bronze or iron, 41 Intoxicating, 42 Eager, 43 In a practical way, 45 Certain groups, 47 Branching graph, 48 La Motta, 49 Place of sacrifice, 52 Peevish, 53 Authority, 56 Black Hills burg, 60 African country, 61 In agreement, 62 Worship, 63 Paul the singer, 64 Banquet, 65 Tractable, DOWN 1 Novice, 2 Grocery item, 3 Bates or King, 4 Young boy, 5 Reproaches, 6 Pick up, as an option, 7 Auto pioneer, 8 Everything, 9 Trifle, 10 Display clearly, 11 Dishes, 12 Yeast, 13 Northern European, 18 Pleated skirt, 19 Catalogued, 23 Actor, 24 Diaphanous, 25 — of Pines, 26 Man with a burden, 27 Belgian city, 28 German seaport, 29 Fat, 30 Innocent, 31 Feiylika, 32 Legal documents, 34 River to the Elbe, 37 Cicada sounds, 38 Cupbearer of the gods, 39 Take it easy, 44 Surveying instrument, 45 French novelist, 46 Soup vegetable, 48 St. — (Florida river), 49 — mater, 50 Spare, 51 Chat, 52 Place for Zenn, 53 Soft drink, 54 Tiny bit, 55 Eastern school, 57 Boorish guy, 58 Indian, 59 Mess nr tool.

WORLD

Police wait for more battles

LONDON, July 10 (R) — Thousands of police were put on alert in major British cities today as authorities prepared for more street violence following a seventh night of disorder. Home Secretary (interior minister) William Whitelaw said he could not rule out the use of troops as a last resort in cases of "extreme ferocity" though he expressed serious doubts about such a step.

Mr. Whitelaw, speaking to reporters before touring a district badly damaged by rioters in the northwestern city of Manchester, also said the government was prepared to reintroduce a riot act to bolster the powers of police confronted by mob violence.

Gandhi: India won't build a nuclear bomb even if Pakistan does

NEW DELHI, July 10 (R) — Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi charged today that the sub-continent was being pushed into an arms race by the supply of American F-16 fighter-bombers to Pakistan.

Mrs. Gandhi, who was giving only her second major press conference in the capital since regaining power in January last year, did not mention the United States by name.

But her words were clearly meant for Washington when she said: "Our entire country is deeply concerned that Pakistan is acquiring such sophisticated aircraft."

"We have been given reliable tips that certain places in London are going to be attacked," a police statement said. "We have drawn up our contingency plans and hope we will be able to deal with any situation as it arises."

The source said they had managed to keep the violence last night at a level below that of previous nights. It had spread through mainly run-down areas of big cities during the week and gangs set

A high-level American official said yesterday in Washington that Pakistan's military forces would still be far inferior to India's even after the proposed U.S. arms sales to Islamabad.

Asked if India would acquire the sophisticated Mirage 2000 fighter from France, Mrs. Gandhi replied: "talks are on about the Mirage."

Mrs. Gandhi said every country had the right to defend itself, but she described the F-16 as being a generation ahead of any other aircraft operating in the region.

fire to cars, looted stores and attacked police.

As hundreds of police recovered from injuries, their trade union leaders urged the government to equip them with anti-riot gear similar to that used in other West European countries.

"This is a war" — "This is a war we are waging and it is one we must win," said union leader Jim Jardine after appealing for armoured personnel carriers, body armour, plastic bullets and water cannon.

In expressing caution about the possible use of troops against rioters, Mr. Whitelaw said experience in such troubled areas as Northern Ireland showed that "bringing the army in is followed by another trouble — how to get the army out." But he said the government was prepared to bring in a new riot act.

A previous riot act, dropped in 1967 after more than two centuries, gave police power to use any force against mobs and carried a maximum penalty of life imprisonment for rioters.

The government said yesterday it was introducing legislation under which parents would be responsible for fines imposed on

children of under 17 years of age. Those arrested after this week's violence have included children as young as eight.

The extent of the rioting apparently took the Conservative government of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher by surprise but it seemed anxious not to be stampeded into crisis measures.

Yesterday a knife-wielding black youth was overpowered at the houses of parliament as he shouted "I want to get Maggie Thatcher."

Today a youth of 17 was charged, in connection with the incident, with attempting to cause grievous bodily harm to parliamentary guards.

Police were badly mauled during the early stages of the rioting when they tried to avoid direct clashes with the rampaging crowds. But last night they changed tactics.

The said that by moving on to streets in force and preventing crowds from gathering they had reduced the level of the violence.

Walesa tells strikers not to overdo things

WARSAW, July 10 (R) — Solidarity trade union leader Lech Walesa has criticised Poland's latest round of strikes.

Employees of the national airline LOT stopped work yesterday for four hours in protest against the government's refusal to accept their nominee for general manager.

The government took a tough line by immediately naming its candidate, an air force general, to the post. A government statement said in the country's present difficulties it could not tolerate threats to the airline's normal functioning.

Union leaders in LOT refused to recognise the appointment and announced that a threatened all-out strike would go ahead on July 24 unless the authorities backed down.

But Mr. Walesa told a rally in the Baltic port of Gdynia that the closeness of the strikes to next week's extraordinary Communist Party congress could be interpreted as suggesting the union was trying to stop the meeting taking place.

"If we go on shaking the country like this all the time we won't achieve anything," he said. Deputy Prime Minister Mieczyslaw Rakowski was quoted yesterday as saying the staging of strikes just before the party congress complicated the situation and created new political tension.

The strike was the first in civil aviation in the Soviet bloc and badly disrupted domestic and international flights. It came a day after a one-hour warning stoppage by portworkers on the Baltic coast pressing for a package of economic and social benefits.

The new labour unrest shortly before the congress has raised the political temperature and is bound to spark new concern in Moscow and other East bloc capitals.

Today the Polish Party's outgoing central committee meets to review documents to be presented to the congress, including an investigation into alleged corruption of former leaders and changes in the party statute.

Human rights according to Haig

WASHINGTON, July 10 (R) — Secretary of State Alexander Haig said yesterday the United States would no longer offer international bank loans to four Latin American nations because all had shown dramatic reductions in abuse of human rights.

Under a 1977 law, the U.S. government is prohibited from providing loans by the World Bank and other development banks countries engaging in a "consistent pattern of gross violations of human rights." But the action was mainly symbolic, as U.S. usual to vote for the loans in such cases did not block them.

Haig said the Reagan administration had evidence that in the four countries there had been dramatic reductions in human rights violations. "It is the policy of the Reagan administration to recognise that progress and to adjust our policies accordingly," he said.

WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

Italian P.M. wins vote of confidence

ROME, July 10 (R) — Italian Prime Minister Giovanni Spadolini has won formal approval for his five-party government by a narrow margin in a senate vote of confidence on the government's policies. After a two-day debate, the upper house voted yesterday 182-124 in favour of the government, a 58-seat majority.

Human rights according to Haig

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Sex trap for male cockroaches

WASHINGTON, July 10 (R) — A Kansas scientist has developed a sex-odour trap that lures male cockroaches to doom, the National Science Foundation said yesterday. The baited with a synthetic sex pheromone that duplicates the one secreted by the female, draws the males to sticky paper where they are poisoned.

One-man airline grounded swiftly

WASHINGTON, July 10 (R) — Leroy Gilkead's dream of owning a swashbuckling captain of industry began to go wrong soon as he posted his order for 25 Lockheed TriStar and jet airliners. He didn't have any money to pay for them.

Liquor death toll over 300

NEW DELHI, July 10 (R) — Workers were digging graves today for a mass burial of victims of a lethal liquor that killed 300 people so far and left 135 others fighting for their lives in hospitals in South India. The Press Trust of India (PTI) said dead bodies were laid in a row in a graveyard in Bangalore, the capital Karnataka state for burial.

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2 more dead in Belfast

BELFAST, July 10 (R) — A 15-year-old youth was shot dead in Belfast and a woman died in hospital after being injured in street riots following the death on Wednesday of Irish Republican hunger striker Joseph McDonnell, police said today.

Three people have now died since Mr. McDonnell became the fifth hunger striker to starve himself to death this year in a campaign by jailed guerrillas for political prisoner status.

Police said the youth died of gunshot wounds when police and British troops shot at a sniper who fired at least 12 high velocity rifle bullets at them.

Officials said two policemen and two civilians were slightly wounded in other shooting incidents in Belfast and near the border with the Irish Republic last night.



DETROIT — Dr. William Ensminger, University of Michigan professor of internal medicine, holds a pump which is used to deliver anti-cancer drugs to a liver tumour during Thursday's news conference in Detroit. The pump is surgically implanted in a pouch under the skin of the abdomen. This treatment enables patients to live for two years or more. (A.P. Wirephoto)

Maria Peron in Spain for 6 weeks

MADRID, July 10 (R) — Former Argentine president Maria Estela Peron arrived in Madrid today after more than five years under arrest in her native country.

Under terms of her release she was granted permission to go to Spain for a maximum period of three months and an earlier order preventing her from political activity and freezing her assets in Argentina was maintained.

Gen. Peron returned in triumph to Argentina in 1973 and was swept back to power in general elections that year with Mrs. Peron as his vice-president.

Looking at American priorities in El Salvador

By Jeffrey Antevil

WASHINGTON: After billing the conflict in El Salvador as a frontline battle against communism, the Reagan administration is now adopting a lower key strategy of improving political and economic conditions there.

Defence and State Department officials say Washington now gives higher priority to this strategy than to the military struggle against El Salvador's left-wing guerrillas.

The emphasis on this less dramatic effort helped to explain why the conflict in Central America had all but disappeared from newspaper headlines and as an issue in talks with Washington's West European allies, the officials said.

Another reason for the relative lack of publicity was the toning down of comments by Secretary of State Alexander Haig and other officials picturing El Salvador as a key battleground in the fight against worldwide communist expansion.

Criticism in the United States and abroad focused on charges that Washington was becoming embroiled in another hopeless war on behalf of an unpopular and heavy-handed right-wing regime.

In the U.S., opposition to the military aid came almost immediately from influential Catholic bishops dissatisfied with explanations from both the Salvadorean junta and Mr. Haig about the killing of three American nuns and a lay worker last year.

Many liberal Democratic congressmen followed and peace groups around the country staged the first relatively large demonstrations against foreign policy since the Vietnam war.

Abroad, the new administration was unable to convince its allies, despite heavy lobbying in Western Europe and elsewhere that the Salvadorean situation was anything more than another Central American power struggle.

They also said the administration accepted the junta's stand on the possibility of negotiations with the guerrillas.

As they described it, Salvadorean authorities were willing to talk with their opponents about a military ceasefire, the conditions for participating in elections planned for next year, and the appointment of international observers.

Defence and State Department officials said they did not believe either the government or the guerrillas could resolve their dispute by military means.

"This is a political and economic battle first and foremost. The military is second," one official said.

But he insisted U.S. military assistance was still needed so the government could proceed with its "truly revolutionary" reforms including redistributing land to small farmers and taking over the private banking and export sectors.

Despite a relative lull in the violence in El Salvador the daily death toll is still about 10. The El Salvador defence ministry acknowledges there is always a chance the guerrillas are preparing a new offensive.

The junta's civilian leader, President Jose Napoleon Duarte, appears unconcerned about the U.S. aid restrictions, having expressed his determination to press ahead with elections next year.

The official junta line is that it is prepared to talk to the guerrillas as long as they first renounce their armed struggle.

But exiled leftists in Mexico City scoffed at the official stance. "The government is not interested in hearing the true will of the poor of El Salvador," a spokesman of the Revolutionary Democratic Front (FDR) said.

The FDR is nevertheless moving towards a more open attitude to dialogue with President Duarte while still regarding him as the hostage of extreme right-wing forces within the government.

President Duarte is hoping his U.S.-backed reforms and free elections will lessen the injustices that sparked the violence in his country.

But El Salvador's lawyers expressed the disillusionment of moderates recently when they opted out of formulating a new electoral law, citing virtual martial law, one party influence in the electoral council and the general climate of violence.

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